

RUMANIANS VACATE TURTUKAI, PRESSED BY GREATER FORCE

Siege Marked by Very Violent Fighting, Armies All Losing Heavily

BALANCING GAINS

Vienna Admits Both Orsova And Herkulesbad Have Been Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Petrograd, Sept. 7.—Under pressure from superior Teuton-Bulgarian forces, the Rumanians have evacuated Turtukai, on the south bank of the Danube.

Bukharest, September 6.—Fighting of great violence is going on at Turtukai, with heavy losses on both sides. (This communiqué does not mention the evacuation of Turtukai, but the Russian communiqué announcing the news is later).

Copenhagen, September 6.—It is reported from Vienna that the Rumanians have captured Orsova and Herkulesbad.

German Aeroplanes Figure In Big Raid on Constantza

(Ostasatistische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Berlin, September 5.—German naval aeroplanes, on September 3, extensively bombed the port establishments, grain elevators and oil tanks of Constantza, the Russian cruiser Kagul (launched 1902, 6,800 tons) and four torpedo-boat destroyers. Good success was observed. All the naval aeroplanes returned unharmed, in spite of violent shelling.

Seven works of Turtukai, among which are armored batteries, were stormed too. North of Dobro, our gallant Bulgarian comrades drove back stronger Rumanian and Russian forces.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram—Vienna, September 4.—There were vanguard skirmishes and artillery activity on the Rumanian front. The situation is unchanged.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS REJECT U.S. INVITATION

Oppose International Congress, Not Wishing To Parley With Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 6.—Because they do not wish to parley with their enemies, the Trade Union Congress at Birmingham have rejected, by a majority of two to one, the recommendation of their Parliamentary Committee to accept the invitation of the American Federation of Labor to participate in an International Labor Congress to be held at the same time and place as the Peace Conference.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, September 7.—The British steamer Torridge (5,036 tons) has been sunk. Nineteen of the crew have been saved. The remainder are missing.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. ss. Fushimi M. Sept. 9
Per C.M. ss. China..... Sept. 9
Per N.Y.K. ss. Omi Maru Sept. 12
Per R.M. ss. Montague ..Sept. 12
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kumano M. Sept. 14
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. ss. China..... Sept. 9
Per R.M. ss. Montague Sept. 12
Per O.S.K. ss. Manila M. Sept. 19
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. ss. Namur Sept. 17
Per M.M. ss. Porthos... Sept. 21
Per M.M. ss. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail is due here on or about September 9, per O.S.K. ss. Hawaii Maru.
The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Singapore on September 2 per M.M. ss. Paul Lecat.

Japan Leaves Compensation And Apology for Voluntary Settlement By The Chinese

Asks Immediate Punishment of Chengchiatung Officers; Wants Japanese Police Stations and Advisers

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)
Peking, September 8.—The Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, has requested that the General of Division whose troops were concerned in the Chengchiatung incident shall be dismissed and those directly in control punished and has intimated that the questions of an apology by the Military Governor of the province and compensation for the families of those killed in the affair would be left to voluntary settlement by China.

Baron Hayashi further requested the Chinese Government to consent to the establishment of Japanese police-stations in places in Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia where there are Japanese communities and to engage Japanese police advisers in these regions, in order to prevent disputes in police cases in Peking.

A vernacular report states that the Vice-Minister of Justice, Chiang Yung, tendered his resignation on Wednesday, as soon as Chang Yao-teng assumed office.

Lung Chi-kwang Obdurate

Reports from Canton state that negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily between Admiral Sah Chemping and Lung Chi-kwang, though the latter, apparently, is still demanding the retention of 5,000 of his troops, besides \$2,000,000. General Lung has refused to accept this amount in bonds and insists on hard cash.

Meanwhile, Lu Yung-ting has wired to the Government, emphasizing the difficulties of his position. Having entirely given up Kwangsi, he is still unable to assume office in Kwangtung and, therefore, is unable to meet the expenses of his Kwangsi troops.

Negotiations Next Week

Ostasatistische Lloyd
Peking, September 8.—Wang Hung-nien, who was sent to Manchuria to investigate the Chengchiatung affair, returned to Peking last night. The negotiations between Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking and Dr. Chen Chin-tao, acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, will begin next Tuesday.

Tsao Yu-lin, former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been sent to Peitaiho, to confer with Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Constitution Committee will hold its first meeting in the Temple of Heaven this afternoon.

To Discuss Loan

The formal negotiations about the foreign re-organisation loan are to begin next week, after the foreign bankers have been informed that the loan will be used for the payment of interest and the redemption of foreign loans, for the disbandment

(Continued on Page 2)

GALLANTRY WINS FAME FOR DISGRACED OFFICER

Col. J. F. Elkington Restored To Rank For Services With Foreign Legion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 7.—The case of the Indian Army officer, Captain Smart, is recalled by the announcement in the Gazette of the re-instatement of John Ford Elkington in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, with previous seniority, in consequence of his gallant conduct while serving in the ranks of the French Foreign Legion. The Gazette of October 31, 1914, announced that John Ford Elkington was cashiered by sentence of court-martial. Then, after thirty years service, he left the army and joined the French Foreign Legion.

Artillery was active on our Douran front. Hostile guns shelling Vladuza were silenced.

An enemy aeroplane was shot down and fell in flames in Dolran.

Paris, September 7.—An official communiqué from Salonica reports:

The enemy violently bombarded Poror and Doldzari. A British cruiser silenced the Bulgarian batteries in the direction of the Lower Struma.

The Weather

Local thunderstorms, with monsoon on the coast. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 94.5 and the minimum 75.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 83.6 and 63.5.

British Moving Mortar Ammunition Up to Trenches



This photograph shows the "Endless Chain" moving mortar ammunition up to the trenches. A bridge has been built over a trench where the men have "dug in."

Retaliation by U.S. Is Contingent Upon Diplomacy's Failure

Lansing Says Will First Endeavor to Get Allies To Remove Restrictions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, September 7.—Secretary of State Lansing indicated that the amendments to the Revenue Bill would not be made effective unless diplomatic efforts to remove the restrictions placed by the Allies on American trade failed.

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Halicz Is in Flames From Russian Shells

Astro-Germans Driven Out Of Last Defence Lines In Brzezany Region

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 7.—An official communiqué reports: The Russian forces have occupied the railway line from Halicz to Semikovets and Wodnik and are bombing the town of Halicz, which is in flames.

General Tcherbatcheff drove the enemy out of a series of fortified positions and, advancing westward, crossed at some points the Narauvka River, which is a tributary of the Guta Lipa.

London, September 7.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the enemy have been driven out of the last line of their defences in the region of Brzezany.

(Continued on Page 2)

GREEK OFFICER SEIZES TWO OF KAVALLA FORTS

Despite Bulgars, Colonel Christodoulos Escapes With Garrison of Serres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Salonica, September 7.—Despite Bulgarian opposition, Colonel Christodoulos and the Greek garrison of Serres have reached Kavalla. He is said to have seized two of the forts there. Volunteers are joining him.

London, September 7.—A British official despatch from Salonica reports:

On the Struma front, our patrols made several raids on the enemy's trenches, capturing some prisoners. The navy successfully shelled a battalion of the enemy concentrated opposite Nedhori.

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Unsuccessful at First, Germans Beat Russians

(Ostasatistische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram—Headquarters, September 6.—Eastern theater.—Army of Prince Leopold.—The Russian attacks north of the railway from Zlocov to Tarnopol broke down in our fire.

Army of Archduke Karl.—There were renewed Russian attacks between the Zlota Lipa and Dniester. After initial unsuccessful charges, we finally succeeded in pressing back the middle front of the enemy.

In the Carpathians, the enemy gained small advantages in the engagements already mentioned, south-west of Zable and Schipot. At many other places, the enemy attacked without success.

Official Austrian report—Vienna, September 4.—Army of Archduke Karl.—The Russians continued, day and night, their efforts to break the resistance of the Allies in the Carpathians. There were violent engagements at numerous places. The hostile attacks were repulsed, either by us with the bayonet and hand-grenades.

Small local Russian successes, south-west of Fundulmoldovi and in the Tartar Pass sector, were mostly neutralized by counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were heavy.

Hostile attacks south-east of Brzezany brought the enemy no advantages, but caused them severe losses. In a small part of a trench, fighting is still continuing.

Army of Prince Leopold.—North of Maia and the Shanghai Portuguese, all of which were enthusiastically responded to.

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Official Austrian report—Vi

seventeen men in our hands. Fighting at Ginchy continues.

There was considerable mutual artillery fighting, the enemy using gas and lacrymatory shells. The enemy exploded a mine at Neuville St Vaast.

We carried out a very effective bombardment of the enemy's trenches at Lens.

Gummers' Busy Day.

General Haig reported this evening: Our artillery dispersed enemy working parties, east and south-east of Ginchy and between the Somme and the Aisne. Our artillery successfully dealt with the enemy's batteries.

Between Souchez and La Bassee Canal, our artillery and trench mortars bombarded the enemy's lines continuously.

We effectively shelled the bridgehead on the Ypres Canal, north-west of Hollebeke.

Our machines bombed an important railway junction on the enemy's lines of communication, the station and rolling-stock being greatly damaged. An enemy aerodrome was bombed, one machine being destroyed and others damaged.

Good work was done from low altitudes. Three hostile machines were wrecked and four driven down damaged. Two of ours are missing.

'Killing Boches' is Objective

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that, as a result of the fighting at Guillemont, we occupy a long crest commanding the ridge. The Germans are now at a great disadvantage in this very important sphere of operations. The enemy are sheltering in shell-holes or hastily made trenches, without dug-outs, exposed to our gun-fire.

It would not be easy for the Germans to shorten their line, but the question now is not one of occupying territory, but of killing Boches.

The Allies are now within reach of the great road which links up Bapaume, Peronne and Roye, the three main German bases on the Somme. The French have given some fine performances, pushing on, despite fog and rain, under cover of their artillery.

The Germans, in the region of Barleux, were hurried forward ten times to reverse the fortune of war, but always melted before the furious fire of the French artillery.

Clergy Is Conquered By

Armies of the Allies
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Headquarters, September 6.—

Western theater.—The battle on both sides of the Somme continues with undiminished violence. Twenty-eight British and French divisions are attacking. North of the Somme, fresh attacks were bloodily repulsed. At small places the enemy gained ground. Clergy is in their hands.

South of the Somme, in a fluctuating combat, the first line of the front from Barleux to south of Chilly was maintained against a fresh French charge. Only completely destroyed trenches were abandoned.

Later attacks were completely repulsed, the enemy suffering the heaviest losses. Mecklenburg, Holstein and Saxon regiments especially distinguished themselves. Until evening, 31 officers and 1,437 men had been brought in as prisoners during the two days' combats south of the Somme.

In air-fights and by anti-aircraft gunfire, three hostile aeroplanes were brought down.

EGYPT AIR-FIGHTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in Egypt reports: Two of our aeroplanes yesterday dropped twelve bombs on the Turkish aerodrome at El Arish, apparently with good results. Enemy aeroplanes attacked our machines, but only at long range and they ultimately abandoned the fight. Ours returned undamaged.

Music for Today

Performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, programs as follows:

Afternoon

In the Public Recreation Ground at 4:30 p.m.:—

1. March, "The Washington Post" Sousa
2. Overture, "La Gazzetta Ladra" Rossini
3. Waltz, "Parisienne" Ganne
4. Selection, "The Spring Chicken" Caryll
5. Song, "Because" Hadelot
6. Selection, "The Sunshine Girl" Rubens

Evening

In the Public Garden at 9 p.m.:—

1. March, "Home Sweet Home" Olsen
2. Overture, "Maritana" Wallace
3. Waltz, "L'Estudiantina" Waidteufel
4. Selection, "Iolanthe" Sullivan
5. Song, "The Lost Chord" Sullivan
6. (a) Waltz, "Golden Wedding" Nivad

- (b) Gavotte, "Fifine" Fletcher
7. Sketch, "In Coonland" Bidgood
8. Selection, "The Pink Lady" Caryll

A. de Kruger,
Conductor-in-charge.

LT. ROBINSON CHARGED ZEPPELIN, SAYS COMRADE

Duel 12,000 Feet Up; Amster-dam Confirms Second Raider Was Damaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, September 6.—A comrade of Lieutenant Robinson, who was likewise chasing the Zeppelin, gives a thrilling account of the duel, 12,000 feet in the air. The Zeppelin tried frantically to shake off its pursuers, emitting clouds of smoke and wildly firing its machine-guns.

Lieutenant Robinson, flying at a terrific speed, charged the raider. Then there was an outburst of flames, which vividly colored the clouds beneath.

A second Zeppelin, seeing the fate of its companion, turned tail and fled.

Lieutenant Robinson was born at Tollidetta, South Coorg. He flew in France and was wounded at Lille in May last year and has been up in all the London raids since last September. He is entitled to rewards totalling £3,500 for being the first air-man to fall a Zeppelin in England.

Describing his achievement himself, he said: "I had been up over an hour when I saw the first Zeppelin, flying high. I followed, climbing to get above it, but there was a heavy fog and she escaped. I attacked at long range, but the air-ship made off before I could see if I had done any damage.

"I met the second air-ship just after 2 o'clock in the morning, at a height of 10,000 feet. Soon she appeared to catch fire in her petrol tank and the flames spread rapidly.

"She made off eastward, but in a few minutes her nose dipped and she dived slowly towards the earth in flames. I was so pleased that I looped the loop several times and then signalled to cease firing and returned to the aerodrome."

Amsterdam, September 7.—L'Echo Belge states that a Zeppelin raider from England landed at Mons, badly damaged and was sent to Germany in sections. Several of the crew were wounded.

Japan Leaves Compensation

(Continued from Page 1)

and Japanese Governments. The former wished the incident to be treated as a local affair to be dealt with by the local authorities. On the part of the Japanese, however, it was argued that the matter was one of such serious importance that it could not be handled by provincial and minor officials. This view has prevailed, and as soon as the investigations instituted by the Chinese Government are complete formal compensation will take place between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Minister.

According to Chinese reports the Japanese military authorities have practically placed the Chengchiatung region under Japanese martial law. Neither Chinese military nor civil officials are permitted to interfere in the zone in which the Japanese have taken charge. These reports have occasioned much criticism in Peking as it is felt that by their action the Japanese are practically prejudging the case and beginning to act upon an award before it is given.

Considerable regret is felt that Mr. Tong Shao-yl does not yet taken up his duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Dr. Chen Chin-tao has more than enough to do as Minister of Finance and, in consequence has not been able to give as much attention as he would have liked to foreign affairs. Moreover, when Mr. Tong Shao-yl does come it will take him some time to get the facts in connection with the case in proper perspective, whereas Baron Hayashi will have the facts thoroughly digested. In some quarters the fear is felt that Mr. Tong will not, after all, come to Peking. There does not seem on the surface any justification for this fear, as Mr. Tong received a most flattering expression of confidence from both houses of parliament.

A dish for a King!
GETZBEST

ASPARAGUS
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Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Kaiser's Son-in-Law Is Reported Insane



DUCHESS AND DUKE OF BRUNSWICK Courtesy See

Despatches from Copenhagen say that the Duke of Brunswick, the Kaiser's son-in-law, married to the Princess Victoria Louise, only daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, is hopelessly insane.

The advices say the Duke is a victim of confirmed melancholia, following a nervous collapse in the early part of the war, caused by the strain of his experience on the Russian front, where he commanded a German force. The Duke never recovered from the shock of seeing his entire organization sink to death in a treacherous marsh, which the men had entered, thinking it afforded solid footing.

The young couple were married in May, 1913. A son was born to them the following year.

Be Patriotic And United'

(Continued from Page 1)

He ordered the Public Jail to be equipped with printing presses, type and plant for the industrial occupation of prisoners, who are paid for their work. The printing office is worked on the system obtaining in Hongkong, prisoners being credited with the money earned and given the accumulated earnings upon the expiry of the term of their imprisonment.

Hitherto Macau was noted for the excessive fees charged for the assignment of leasehold property. The Governor succeeded in inducing the Government at Lisbon to agree to a reduction from 8 per cent to 2 per cent on the value of property sold as assignment fees. This concession is of far-reaching effect and is much appreciated, especially by the Chinese community, who, as in Hongkong, are large property owners. All public questions concerning the Chinese have

received the Governor's earnest consideration, and evidence that he is well-liked has been forthcoming from such bodies as the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Chinese Hospital Committee, and other Chinese institutions.

For the many benefits already conferred on Macau the Municipal Council proclaimed the Governor as "Benemerito," and has placed his photograph within the Council Chamber.

As has already been announced,

Senhor Mala proceeds to Lisbon at his own request to confer with the Minister for the Colonies on important subjects concerning the administration of Macau. His Excellency leaves for Lisbon hopeful that he will succeed in securing great benefits for the Colony which he governs. It is his intention to return to Macau as soon as his special mission is concluded.

Madame da Maia, the Governor's wife, is much liked at Macau, especially by the poor, she having identified herself in a very prominent manner with all works of charity in that city.

She founded the Red Cross and Charity Association at Macau, which has been the means of providing a large number of articles for the wounded in the European war, and also concerns itself with other works of charity. The membership is confined exclusively to women.

Governor and Madame da Maia carry with them the best wishes of the entire Portuguese communities at Macau and Hongkong, and their speedy return is looked forward to by the well-wishers in China of the little Portuguese settlement.

OFFICERS ARE REMOVED IN KARACHI TRAGEDY

Blame Fixed For Death of Ter- ritories Crossing Sand Desert

London, August 2.—Three officers have been removed from their posts in India as a result of the tragedy at Karachi in which a number of Territories travelling by train across the Sind desert were overcome by the heat, 19 losing their lives and 136 receiving heat-strokes.

It was announced in the House of Commons yesterday that the following three officers had been removed from their appointments:

Brigadier-General C. H. Roe, Acting Quartermaster-General in India. The General Officer Commanding at Karachi.

The Assistant Director of Medical Services at Karachi.

Mr. Chamberlain yesterday read to the House of Commons the following telegram from the Indian Government:

"We can now give a considered opinion, having received report of committee. The responsibility for diverting the ship from Bombay to Karachi rests with Brigadier-General Roe, who was acting as Quartermaster-General at the time. He knew that unacclimated troops had never before been sent in large numbers by rail in the middle of summer through the Sind desert. He should have known that the Commander-in-Chief, in December, 1915, had decided that Karachi should not be used as a port at which wounded and sick British troops should be landed and distributed to other stations on account of the danger of sending them in the hot season through Sind."

No Special Precautions

"It follows that before the Ballarat was diverted to Karachi the Acting Quartermaster-General should have consulted the Commander-in-Chief, and he did not do this. Having taken on board the responsibility, he certainly had warned Karachi military authorities to take specially precautions for the safety of the troops during the journey by rail. He did not do this. We therefore must hold him responsible and propose to remove him from his appointment of Deputy Quartermaster-General.

"It is clear from evidence that the mischievous began before departure. Many men have been seen on deck headed in the sun. All the officers on board were quite inexperienced, and we cannot therefore hold them blameless. The General Officer Commanding at Karachi was responsible for all arrangements for railway journeys in his capacity as embarkation officer. It is shown from evidence that on the day concerned he was very busy, but he was not in command of the Ballarat's arrival. Though he knew the responsible members of his staff, with one exception, were inexperienced, he took no steps nor gave any orders to see that the safety or comfort of the troops was provided for. In this we consider he failed in his duty, and we propose his removal.

Medical Blame
"Special blame we consider attaches to the Assistant Director of Medical Services at Karachi, an officer of long experience of the Indian Medical Service. In the circumstances it was undoubtedly his duty to see that every precaution suggested by medical science for the safety of the troops was taken. He failed, in our opinion, to do this. We therefore propose his removal."

W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

CONGRESSMAN COOPER HEADS 'CHINA GROUP'

Organization Will Support Chin- ese When Liberties Are Threatened

Washington, August 8.—Tentative organization of an unofficial "China group" in Congress, to lend support to the Chinese people when their liberties are threatened, or any step taken to limit the "open door" policy, was perfected today. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin (Rep.) was made chairman, and Representative Sladen of Texas (Dem.), secretary.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 7.—Exports from the British Isles for the month of August show an increase of £15,281,468 and imports an increase of £16,715,915, as compared with the same period last year.

Dutch Indies Rising Carefully Organised

Former Sultan's Family Sus- pected; Fort Moera Tebo Violently Attacked

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, September 6.—The Telegraaf states that the insurrection in the Dutch East Indies is not localized, but is carefully organized and therefore serious. On the 2nd, the insurgents violently attacked Fort Moera Tebo, but were repulsed, losing twenty men killed.

The Hague, September 6.—The Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies reports that the village of Moera Tambesi has been occupied, after heavy fighting. It is presumed that the family of the former Sultan are concerned in the disturbances.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
Don't Poison Baby.

FORTY YEARS AGO almost every mother thought her child must have paregoric or laudanum to make it sleep. These drugs will produce sleep, and a few drops too many will produce the sleep from which there is no waking. Many are the children who have been killed or whose health has been ruined for life by paregoric, laudanum and morphine, each of which is a narcotic product of opium. Druggists are prohibited from selling either of the narcotics named to children at all, or to anybody without labeling them "poison." The definition of "narcotic" is: "A medicine which relieves pain and produces sleep, but which in poisonous doses produces stupor, coma, convulsions and death." The taste and smell of medicines containing opium are disguised, and sold under the names of "Drops," "Cordials," "Soothing Syrups," etc. You should not permit any medicine to be given to your children without you or your physician know of what it is composed. Castoria does not contain narcotics.

The signature of *Pat H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"I have frequently prescribed Castoria for common ailments of children. I find your Castoria is very beneficial in the treatment of children's ailments."

W. A. CRANDALL, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine and, having from my own family experience, have known for years of practice to be a very useful, as well as harmless family medicine."

W. J. McCHANN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

N. B. SIEER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

LOOK AT THE

Star Garage

'PHONE WEST 197

\$3.50 Per Hour

1917 Five Seater Chevrolet for Hire

\$3.50 per Hour

Seven Seater Chandlers for Hire</

TELLS HOW BRITISH ATTACK WITH GAS

Member of Special Corps Describes 'Doctoring Germans With Own Medicine'

SHELLS BURST THE TANKS

Cylinders Must Be Watched All The Time To Prevent Escape Of Fumes in Trenches

London, July 20. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Before the "big squeeze" began, discussion of British gas attacks was strictly prohibited, but now the ban has been lifted, and a British "gasman" has been allowed to write an account of the work of his corps, whose business it is, he says, "to doctor the Germans with their own medicine."

"The order came at twilight for us to connect up, and the gasmen immediately got busy. The front rows of neatly piled sandbags of which each fire-step is apparently solidly built are pulled out and disclose a cavity in which show, black and ominous, the cowed heads of a row of iron cylinders," he writes. "They are sunk in pits well 'bagged' up to protect them from possible crack or puncture by flying fragment or ricochetting bullet. Each cylinder weighs about 130 pounds and contains sufficient compressed gas, if it could be used without waste, to put an entire company out of action.

"On top of the cylinders lies a tangle of flexible connecting pipes, three and four way joints, spigots, and screw-jets, and upon these, with spanner and key, the gasmen start work. The cylinders are all connected up in a series, and nothing remains but to throw the jets over the top of the parapet and open the valves in order to release the deadly fumes.

"But something is required to carry the gas over to German lines—a favoring breeze—and never did sailor scan the sky more intently than the gasmen watch their little inconspicuous windgauges, fixed to the edge of a trench. They must have a wind of a certain direction, and they prefer it of a certain strength. On this occasion the direction is satisfactory enough, but the breeze shows signs of weakness, and occasionally fails to a mere, almost imperceptible zephyr.

All Watch the Wind

"When not watching the wind, the gasmen are watching their pipes; repeatedly feeling and testing every inch of tube and joint; for none knows better than they the danger of leakage and of the escape of gas into their own trenches. An officer passes down the line, casting rapid glances as he goes at each set of cylinders and their connecting pipes. And in every bay he pauses and whispers two words to the Corporal in charge: 'Eleven o'clock.' But the wind, without which the gas will not reach the enemy's trench and do its deadly work among its occupants, begins to fail.

"At 10.50 the gasmen don their respirators, which, in the dim light, give the wearers a strange, almost inhuman appearance. Now the feeble breeze has died completely. Hurriedly the order runs down the line: 'Cancel, and stand by!' Behind their masks the gasmen grunt disgustedly. But suddenly—crack! crack! rat-a-tat! rat-a-tat! The orders to the infantry have not been countermanded, and the quiet of the night is roughly shattered by a long line of viciously crackling rifles and Lewis guns, to which the Germans reply.

"The gasmen move about uneasily. It is not for themselves they fear, but for those pipes and cylinder heads lying exposed to the hail of flying fragments. Well they know the danger of bursts and of trenches filled with gas and no wind to move it. But they cannot 'bag up' without orders, and so they detail one of their number in each bay to watch the cylinders while the rest gather behind the traverse, as being a slightly safer spot.

"When day breaks a fair wind is blowing toward the German trenches. But, of course, it is now broad daylight, and the gas will be visible as soon as it leaves the pipes. The gasmen know what to expect. They know that as soon as the greenish-gray clouds appear outside their parapet there will be running messengers and hurried telephoning in the German lines. They know that within a few minutes the word will have reached the German big guns at the back, and that every piece capable of flattening out a parapet and burying them, mangled and broken, among their own cylinders will be concentrated upon the fine line trench in which they stand.

"Time? Over the top the jet-pipes are flung, and then simultaneously along almost two miles of trench,

German Vice Chancellor Confers With Bulgarian Emissaries



VICE CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY MEETS BULGARIAN DELEGATES IN BERLIN
A new photograph of Dr. Helfferich, (in immediate foreground) the German Vice Chancellor, in conference with Dr. Sofi (seated in left corner) the German Minister of the Colonies, Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg (in uniform at right) and members of Bulgarian delegation. The photograph was made at the recent visit of the Bulgarian delegates to Berlin.

ARMY OF 2,000,000 MAKING MUNITIONS

They Man 4,000 Factories In The British Isles, Setting New Record

VOLUNTEERS DIRECT WORK

Captains of Industry Have Resources Mobilized For An Indefinite Struggle

London, July 22. (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—When the British forces in France began their great offensive bombardment on June 27, and for days hurled into the German lines such an avalanche of steel and lead as the world had never known before, even the people of England expressed wonder that it should have been possible to assemble so vast a store of munitions. The story of how these supplies were created constitutes one of the most important chapters in the history of British achievement during the war.

At the outbreak of hostilities two years ago, there were only three important Government munitions factories in the British Isles. Today some 4,000 Government-controlled firms, employing more than 2,000,000 workers, are turning out virtually all the tremendous amount of war materials which have gone to equip the 5,000,000 British soldiers in the field.

The organization of this great industry has been accomplished in a little more than one year by the Ministry of Munitions, which was established in May, 1915, under the leadership of David Lloyd George. In that time every available resource of the country has been built for the production of munitions. Some idea of the scale upon which this organization has been carried out may be gathered from the statement that the largest of the new plants covers an area nine miles long and from three to four miles wide.

A staff of 5,000 persons has been required to supervise the work. At the head of this staff and responsible only to the Minister of Munitions, has been a man whose organizing ability has been accorded widespread recognition. He is Dr. Christopher Addison, internationally known for his medical research work. For some years he has devoted his attention to politics, and besides holding a seat in the House of Commons had been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education before entering on his present duties as Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions.

AMERICAN GIRL VISITS JOFFRE AT THE FRONT

Chicago Artist Received By Head of French Army, Who Praises American Women

Paris, August 8.—The first American woman to be presented to General Joffre at his headquarters is Miss Grace Cassette, a Chicago artist. Learning that Miss Cassette was in the military zone introducing a new surgical bandage, the French commander in chief invited her to pay him a visit.

General Joffre told Miss Cassette he was especially glad "to take this opportunity of expressing gratitude for the personal services of American women" during the war and made complimentary reference to the American ambulance work generally.

Miss Cassette says she was struck by the Generals silent force and calm determination. When he received her General Joffre wore his engineer uniform, which bore no decorations except the stars denoting his rank.

Miss Cassette was accompanied to headquarters by the Mother of the Communal, Mrs. John F. Bass, and Norman Scott, members of the French-American committee for improved surgical appliances.

General Joffre was presented with a pipe in a case lined with flags of the entente allied nations, by the Communal. He remarked that he appreciated the souvenir, but that he did not smoke. General Joffre has distributed 62,000 packages of cigarettes while on his military round.

Miss Cassette has worked for the last two years with the American ambulance at Neuilly.

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package

4 for 25 cts.: 20 for \$1.00
At all Stores

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Shanghai

Well Known Woman Is Exiled By Russia

Mrs. Breshkovsky Writes That She Is Safe in Western Siberia

Boston, Mass., August 6.—The safe arrival at Minusinsk, in western Siberia, of Mrs. Catherine Breshkovsky, a Russian political exile known to many persons in this country, was announced in a letter received from her yesterday by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell of this city. Mrs. Breshkovsky was for a long time in close confinement in a prison in the far north, but, because of advanced age and failing health, was later removed to Irkutsk, and now has had another transfer. The letter, dated June 21, says:

"Dr. Naruse said: 'I met Sir Rabindranath Tagore four years ago in London. Since his arrival in Japan, he has not delivered very many lectures. Some people misunderstand him and say that he is going backward or that he is opposed to civilization. I did not want to see him leave Japan so misunderstood. So I exchanged views with him.'

"With the view of touching upon spiritual matters, I invited him to come to Karuizawa where we hold sessions on meditation. I asked him to conduct one of the classes of our students. Sir Rabindranath Tagore did not come to Japan to observe the political or other outward conditions of the country. His mission was an inward mission. So the receptions tendered in honor of him in many places here did not satisfy him.

Find Peace in Karuizawa

"When he visited us in Karuizawa he was deeply impressed with the peace he got and which he had desired. During the five days of his stay in Karuizawa we came to understand him as a man who is working truly for the advancement of humanity."

"His first object is to break down the barriers in religion and to establish a high civilization. The second object of his is to remove obstacles in the way of sentimental rapprochement between different races and nations, in order to establish true international morals. As to the criticism that he was against science and western civilization, we came to understand he was much misunderstood on that point. Tagore said that the Japanese do not understand English well enough to understand his lecture. The third point is that Tagore is an ideal positive progressivist. He expects to visit Japan again after his trip to America and explain this point fully."

Japan Is To Redeem 10,000,000 Yen Issue

Tokio, September 3.—The Government will announce in today's Official Gazette that it will redeem the 4½ issue of bonds of British sterling to the value of 5,000,000 yen, (2,500,000 yen of the first issue and 2,500,000 yen of the second issue), by purchasing them. The Government will redeem another 5,000,000 yen of these issues sometime in the latter part of this month.

NATION-WIDE HEALTH TEST IS U. S. PLAN

Colossal Survey by Officials To Prevent Infantile Paralysis And Other Epidemics

New York, August 10.—The Government of the United States, in conjunction with municipal, county and State health officials in practically every commonwealth in the country, is planning the most colossal health survey ever undertaken.

The purpose of the movement, which is comparable in magnitude to a national census, is to throttle the epidemic of infantile paralysis and to prevent other epidemics.

Two eminent surgeons of the Public Health Service—Drs. Charles E. Banks and C. H. Lavinder—left the Hotel Martinique tonight for Washington upon telegraphed summons of Surgeon General Rupert Blue.

A slight decrease in the city and a dangerous increase in the suburbs and adjoining States marked the plague's progress today.

There were thirty eight deaths and 175 new cases in Greater New York. Total deaths, 1,298; total cases, 5,822. Sixty cases—new record—were reported to the State Health Department from places outside the city. State totals are: Cases, 856; deaths, 79.

With 80 new victims, New Jersey cases passed the 1,300 mark.

NARUSE CALLS TAGORE POSITIVE PROGRESSIVIST

University President Says Indian Poet Has Been Misunderstood

Tokio, September 2.—Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and lecturer, who will leave Yokohama for America today was very much impressed with the Women's University of Japan, according to Dr. Jinzo Naruse, the president of the university. Sir Rabindranath will sail on the Canada many whose departure has been postponed since Thursday.

Dr. Naruse said: "I met Sir Rabindranath Tagore four years ago in London. Since his arrival in Japan, he has not delivered very many lectures. Some people misunderstand him and say that he is going backward or that he is opposed to civilization. I did not want to see him leave Japan so misunderstood. So I exchanged views with him."

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Turkish leaf.

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Of a High Standard

NORTHCLIFFE LAUDS EFFICIENCY AT FRONT

British Publisher Watches At Its Work 'The Army Behind The Army'

PHONE SYSTEM PERFECT

No Waste Visible Anywhere—Salvage Corps Utilize Debris . Of The Battlefields

London, August 7.—Lord Northcliffe, in an article in *The Times*, giving his personal impressions of a visit he has just made to the British front in France, describes the efficiency of "the army behind the army." Referring to the excellence of the telephone system, which links up the British armies, he says:

"It is no mere collection of temporary wires strung from tree to tree. The poles and wires are in every way as good as those of the Post Office at home. Marching with the army and linking up a thousand essential points is a telephone service that cannot be bettered. Today it would be quite possible for the Commander-in-Chief, if he so desired, to call up London from beyond Fricourt. Where necessary the English telephones are linked up with the trunk lines of the French Government, for which purpose interpreters are placed in the exchanges. The speed of communication is remarkable. It varies, of course, with the amount of business, but I have seen a man call up Paris, London, and seaport bases in France, all within an hour."

'Economy and Salvage'

Writing under the head of "Economy and Salvage," Lord Northcliffe says:

"I say without hesitation that, making allowances for war time, our lines of communication organization, super-imposed as it is upon the hard-worked French railways and roads and in a country where no native labor is to be had is in August, 1916, as near perfection as ever it can be. And I say more, that difficult as economy and war are to mate, I have, on the occasion of this visit and in contrast to the days of 1914 seen nothing wasted."

"In the early months of the war there was waste at home and abroad arising from lack of control of our national habit of spending money with both hands. I remember a certain French village I visited where every tiny mite was filling its mouth with English bread and jam. Today there is enough food, and a greater variety of foods, than before, but there is no waste that is visible, even to an inquisitive critic. Today, almost before the reek and fume of battle are over, almost before our own and the enemy dead are all buried, the salvage corps appears on the bloody and shell-churned scene to collect and pile unused cartridge and machine gun shells, unexploded bombs, old shell cases, damaged rifles, haversacks, steel helmets, and even old rags, which go to the base and are sold in London."

"Regarding the utilization of waste products there is as much ingenuity and industry along the lines of communication as would satisfy the directorate of the most highly organized German fabrik. At one place I saw over 1,000 French and Belgian girls cleaning and repairing clothing that had come back from the front. Such labor saves the British nation hundreds of thousands of pounds and is considered well rewarded at a wage of half a crown a day."

"Elsewhere I saw men using most modern Northampton machinery for soleing and heelng any pair of old boots that would stand the operation, and such footgear as was useless was not wasted, for by an ingenious contrivance invented on the spot by a young Dublin bootmaker the upper parts of such boots were being converted into bootlaces by the thousand."

"In the army machine shops waste of grease is saved, and the oil which escapes from every such establishment is ingeniously trapped and sold to local soapmakers at the equivalent of its present very high value."

Factories for the Field

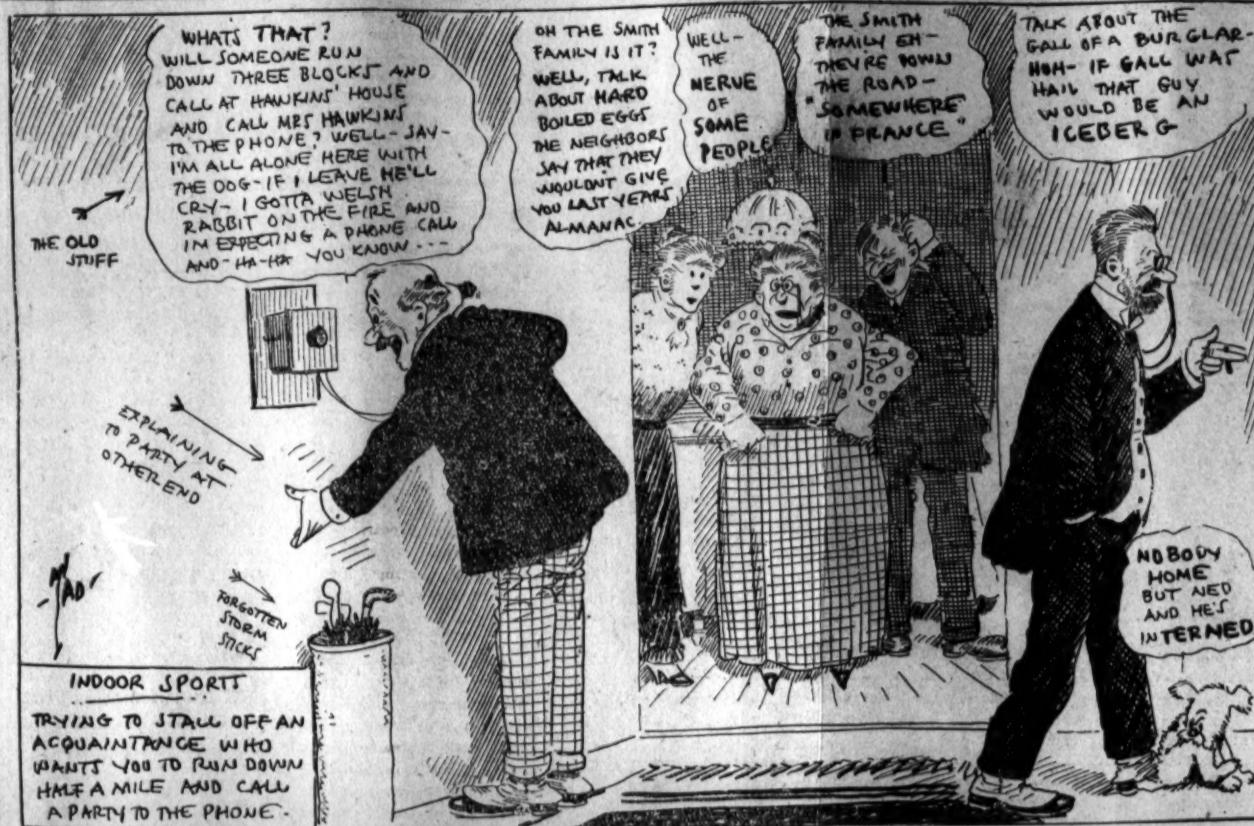
"Lord Northcliffe goes on: "Since the early days of chaos and muddle we have conveyed across the seas machine shops and mechanics which must exceed by twice or thrice the total of those in a humming town like Coventry. Such factories have had to be manned, and manned with labor able to meet the sudden emergencies of war. The labor has all had to come from home."

"Huge bakeries, the gigantic storehouses—one is the largest in the world—factories and repair shops, are filled with workers who are a visible contradiction of allegations as to the alleged slackness of the British workmen."

"The jealousy that exists in peace

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad.



JAPANESE PEERS ARE GREETED IN PETROGRAD

Tendered Dinner By Russo-Japanese Society; Other Receptions

times between most army and civilian establishments does not seem to be known. Great soldiers introduced me with pride to young men who two years ago had no idea that they would enter upon a quasi-military life, but have adapted themselves with wonderful facility to the entirely changed conditions. Many have brought with them invaluable knowledge gained in the management of great businesses at home and elsewhere.

"The authorities at home seem to hide our German prisoners. In France they work, and in public, and are content with their lot, as I know by personal inquiry of many of them. Save for the letters P. G. (prisoner de-guerre) at the back of their coats it would be difficult to realize that comfortable looking, middle-aged Landsturmer Hans, with his long pipe, and young Fritz, with his cigarette, were prisoners at all. If it be true that there has been a congestion in the docks at home caused by lack of labor the sooner German prisoners are put to work and help to shorten the war the better.

"The war atmosphere and the patriotic keenness of the skilled mechanics and labor battalions in France have enabled Commander-in-Chief Sir Douglas Haig, who personally visited the bases in hurried journeys from the front, to accomplish what in peace time would be impossible.

"The transport alone is a miracle. The railways are so encumbered that it is frequent to see trains nearly a kilometre in length. As one travels about in search of information mile-long convoys of motor lorries loom quickly toward one from out of dense dust, and it is by this combination of rail and road that the almost impossible task has been achieved of keeping pace with the German strategic railway which were built for the sole purpose of the quick expedition of men and supplies."

Vast Training Schools

"As regards the vast training schools which have been established behind the British lines, where the new armies are drilled in every method of waging war, Lord Northcliffe says: "Such schools are known to exist throughout Germany, but no Prussian thoroughness can better these British warranting schools in France. In the center of one of these schools there arrived while I was on the scene a great number of German prisoners on their way to the base. I do not know how many young soldiers just landed from England were being trained that day, certainly many thousands, and I do not wonder that the prisoners were amazed at the spectacle before them. One of them frankly confessed in excellent English that his comrades were under the impression we had no men left."

"The food supplied to these German prisoners here as everywhere was excellent and they did not hesitate to say so. "Temporary baths and other washing arrangements were fitted up for them. They had an abundance of tobacco and were just as comfortably off in their tents as our soldiers not actually in barracks. Their condition on arrival here, as elsewhere, was appalling. Imprisoned in the trenches by our barrage of fire they had been deprived of many of the necessities of life for days and they ate ravenously. Most of them were Prussian Guards and Bavarians, and the number who had the Iron Cross ribbon in their buttonholes was eloquent testimony to the type of enemy troops our new armies had been fighting."

Flour Rises 50 Cents The Barrel In Chicago

Sells at \$7.25 (Gold) for Bakers' Grade; Exciting Scenes In Wheat Pit

Chicago, August 25.—The Press reports that the Japanese delegation representing the House of Peers is expected to arrive in Petrograd on the evening of August 27. Elaborate preparations are being made to welcome the peers. On August 27 and 28 the members of the delegation will pay a round of official visits. On the 28th they will be entertained at a banquet by the Russo-Japanese Society at the fashionable Restaurant Ernest.

Mr. Khokovtsov, president of the Russo-Japanese Society, will deliver the address of welcome and Count Terajima will reply on behalf of the Japanese. Baron Motono, the Japanese Ambassador, is also expect-

ed to speak.

On August 29 the party will be entertained by a luncheon at the Marie Palace, the Council of the Empire being their hosts. Among the guests invited to meet the Japanese peers are the principal cabinet ministers and court officials. On the same day the Japanese colony at Petrograd will give a Japanese dinner to the visitors.

Other functions which have been arranged are a reception by the city of Petrograd, a dinner by the Premier and a dinner by Baron Motono.

The party will afterwards spend two days with Baron Motono at his villa on the shores of Lake Raimen, going thence to Moscow where they will remain for a week, returning from Moscow to Tokyo.

Asahi.

WHY PRINT PAPER IS SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE

Publisher Says Makers Have Combined To Put Prices Up And Keep Them There

Washington, August 1.—At a hearing on the white print paper famine, before the Federal Trade Commission today, Vice-President F. B. Glass of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association declared that the manufacturers are in collusion to increase prices and keep them up. He promised to get direct proof of it.

J. H. Zerbe, representing the Pennsylvania Associated Dailies and the National Editorial Association, charged that manufacturers are storing paper and pretending they cannot fill orders. One paper-making concern, he said, is holding more than \$1,000,000 of paper in storage, while many publishers are unable to buy paper even for cash and are likely to have to quit business.

He added that after receiving only three replies from thirty or forty manufacturers to his queries for quotations, he was convinced of the existence of a correspondence clearing house between the producers. He asserted that last January he found a number of small publishers were being "squeezed."

P. T. Dodge, representing the International Paper Company, admitted it was his company which had stored an enormous stock and said this was to safeguard the consumer and keep good the company's boast that neither fire, flood nor strike had ever prevented it from supplying its customers.

LAST GERMAN NOTE GAVE IN TO U.S. IN FULL

Direct Declaration That Von Tirpitz Element Won't Return To Power

Washington, August 10.—Announcement that the last German note on the Lusitania, submitted to the state department nearly six months ago, is to be published, is the direct answer to those who feared a return to power of the Von Tirpitz element in Germany, with a consequent renewal of ruthless submarine warfare, officials asserted today. The publication is to be made with Germany's consent.

Property damage in the stricken district was enormous, estimates being as high as \$5,000,000. Hundreds of miners and members of their families are homeless, huddling on the mountain slopes.

William J. McBride made his way down Paint Creek from Ronda to the junction today and later to Charleston.

"Everything is gone," he said, "and investigation can only reveal how many are dead. The little towns near the mouth of the creek have been swept clean.

"Everywhere it is a mass of debris.

Houses, trees, mine tippies, railroad

cars and telephone poles are thrown

together in a heap miles long and

there are dead beneath.

"Men and women who were seen clinging perilously to houses borne down the stream toward Ronda were never seen to pass that point and we fear they are now a part of the mass of wreckage lodged against the railroad bridge there."

Millions of feet of lumber is piled mountain high at that point and it will take days to pull it down.

WILSON PLANS TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST

Itinerary to Be Worked Out Is Contingent Upon Congress Adjourning by September

Washington, August 11.—President Wilson practically has decided to make a speaking trip across the continent. No details of the tour have been arranged, but it was understood today that his itinerary will be worked out within the next few weeks.

The possibility that Congress may remain in session after September 1 is preventing the President from making any definite campaign plans.

125 DROWNED IN FLOOD SWEEPING W. VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va., August 10.—One hundred and twenty-five persons are reported dead in floods in West Virginia. The property damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Paint Creek and Coal River valley are swept clean of human habitations. Many bodies are lodged under masses of debris.

The entire town of Huntington, W. Va., is wiped out. Two thousand persons have taken refuge on hilltops. They are facing starvation.

Governor Hatfield has ordered several companies of the Second regiment into the West Virginia flood district when reports of terrible loss of life and suffering apparently confirmed early estimates.

It is the belief that others may be dead in the Paint Creek and Coal River valleys. A total of thirty bodies have been found.

Fourteen bodies have been recovered from the debris between the mouth of Cabin creek and Leewood, ten miles up. All except one are those of children.

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CHINA MAIL TO ADD 3 STEAMERS TO LIST

Nile Has Been Purchased And Negotiations Are Started For 2 More

Tokio, September 3.—Assurance that the China Mail Steamship Company had not only purchased the British steamer Nile, but was negotiating to buy two more steamers was given yesterday by Mr. W. C. Bunner, passenger and freight agent for the company at Yokohama. Mr. Bunner did not say from what company the other ships would be purchased.

It was reported in these columns some time ago that the China Mail had purchased the Nile, but at that time the report was not verified by the Yokohama manager. He said yesterday that official notice had not been received from San Francisco of the purchase of the ship, because she was of British registry and the formalities which will release her from service with the British navy have not been concluded.

The Nile formerly formed a part of the old Pacific Mail line, before the fleet was sold to the Atlantic Transport Company.

The Nile is of 11,000 gross tonnage and is about 800 tons larger than the China, now owned by the China Mail. She has accommodations for 140 first class, 50 second class and 400 steerage passengers.

ASK OPIUM LAW REVISION

Measure Would Permit Sale To Makers of Medicine

Tokio, September 3.—A bill is to be introduced into the next session of the Imperial Diet providing for a revision of the Opium Law. The idea in proposing this revision is to release the present limitation on the sale of opium, so that the medicine can be sold directly to makers of medicine and drugs, if it be used only as material for the making of medicines.

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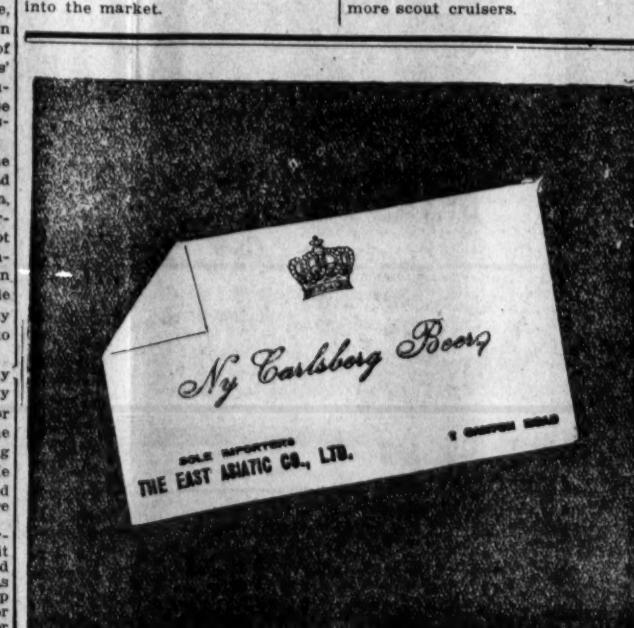
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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

ALL-SHANGHAI TO MEET BROOKLYN TEAM TODAY

Bristow. Probably Will Twirl For Locals; Cricketers In Game Tomorrow

The All-Shanghai-Brooklyn contest is scheduled to start at 3 o'clock, sharp, this afternoon, and the enthusiasm displayed by members of both organizations augurs well for a keenly contested game.

Shanghai will probably start Bristow in the box with Rasmussen on the receiving end, holding Wilholt and Hadley in reserve. Roberts and Mead will be available to relieve "Ras" if occasion requires.

The balance of Shanghai's infield will be chosen from Roberts, Morrison, Nichols and Pennywitt, while the outfield will be selected from Henning, Hutchinson, Stevenson, O'ots, Bowers, Burke and Pomeroy.

Tomorrow's game with the Cricketers will be played as nearly as possible with the same line-up.

On paper Shanghai looks as good as Brooklyn, for, individually, our players are as good, if not better, than for max, excepting the battery. Brooklyn has had much more experience in team work and her players are quicker to take advantage of opportunities. Shanghai, however, will have their best foot forward and can be depended on to watch their step.

Holliday and Woods are incapacitated and Swan and Olleressen are absent, but their positions can be undertaken without much loss of strength to the team by calling on the new players available.

This will doubtless be Morrison's last appearance as he is leaving soon and thus Shanghai loses another good sportsman. And further, today's game will mark the beginning of the local baseball season's end. The Committee have been notified to clear the stands and other appurtenances away on or before September 21, so the last big game probably will be one week from today or tomorrow.

Hongkong Grounds are not in condition, nor are there accommodations for bleachers, otherwise the teams would transfer their activities.

This fans will regret as all have looked forward to fresh impetus being given the game upon arrival of the Flotilla, which is due September 12 or 14.

Manager Zane has requested that his musical prodigies have a go at All-Shanghai and asked that today's game with Brooklyn be postponed. This could hardly be arranged, but Zane's challenge was accepted for next Saturday. Here, however, another hitch occurred, for the Honoluluans will have been disbanded and scattered before that date. It appears feasible, however, for All-Shanghai to meet Honolulu on the 12th, which is a sort of holiday, in which case the Blues and Reds could play Monday.

Irrespective of the result of this afternoon's game, Brooklyn will again cross bats with the local nine one week from today. A large crowd will be on hand this afternoon and it is hoped that the Brooklyn contingent will be able to bring their hand with them.

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Swimming Bath Club

This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. today. The following will be the teams:

S.C.C.—E. P. Graham-Brown, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Cockin, R. Grimshaw, P. T. Hollander, E. G. Tait, W. H. L. Warrener and G. M. Billings (Capt.).

Reserves—R. W. Johnston and G. C. Ross.

Bathers—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, D. Campbell, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawking, H. D. Hilliard, V. H. Lansing, W. H. Moule, T. G. Smeaton, E. W. Stagg, I. R. Wheen and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Reserve—E. Toeg.

St. Andrew's v. Hanbury School

This match will be played on the St. Andrew's ground, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

T.H.S. team—H. J. Ambrose, A. S. Ahmed, A. Johansen, J. V. Jensen, G. V. Jensen, A. R. Madar, A. Madar, T. H. Porter, L. P. Quincey, C. A. Sullivan and A. J. Willis (Capt.).

Reserve—F. Wittack.

St. Andrew's—J. Gutierrez, R. A. Donaldson, H. J. Barnes, E. Westwood, S. A. Hawkin, E. A. Brodie, W. A. Singer, E. G. Barnes, P. S. Hyndman, A. C. Scriven and Geo. Howell (Capt.).

S.R.C. 2nd XI v. Police C.C.

This match will be played on the Police ground, at 2.30 p.m.

The Police will be represented by:

K. E. Newman (Capt.), T. W. Spottiswoode, G. Sayle, J. Prosser, J. Mason, T. Crookdale, F. Treacher, S.R.C. Team—F. Jones, W. J. Ward, F. Bridger, H. Rock, J. Adams and C. Doyle.

MacCabe Successfully Defends Two More Bath Championships

E. A. Brodie Wins Rowing Club Championship and Handicap Also

A big crowd—indeed, it could not have been bigger, for the building could not hold more—witnessed the opening half of the Rowing Club's annual bath gala, last night and were gratified with a program which produced some fine sport.

Shanghai will probably start Bristow in the box with Rasmussen on the receiving end, holding Wilholt and Hadley in reserve. Roberts and Mead will be available to relieve "Ras" if occasion requires.

The balance of Shanghai's infield will be chosen from Roberts, Morrison, Nichols and Pennywitt, while the outfield will be selected from Henning, Hutchinson, Stevenson, O'ots, Bowers, Burke and Pomeroy.

Tomorrow's game with the Cricketers will be played as nearly as possible with the same line-up.

On paper Shanghai looks as good as Brooklyn, for, individually, our players are as good, if not better, than for max, excepting the battery. Brooklyn has had much more experience in team work and her players are quicker to take advantage of opportunities. Shanghai, however, will have their best foot forward and can be depended on to watch their step.

Holiday and Woods are incapacitated and Swan and Olleressen are absent, but their positions can be undertaken without much loss of strength to the team by calling on the new players available.

This will doubtless be Morrison's last appearance as he is leaving soon and thus Shanghai loses another good sportsman. And further, today's game will mark the beginning of the local baseball season's end. The Committee have been notified to clear the stands and other appurtenances away on or before September 21, so the last big game probably will be one week from today or tomorrow.

Hongkong Grounds are not in condition, nor are there accommodations for bleachers, otherwise the teams would transfer their activities.

This fans will regret as all have looked forward to fresh impetus being given the game upon arrival of the Flotilla, which is due September 12 or 14.

Manager Zane has requested that his musical prodigies have a go at All-Shanghai and asked that today's game with Brooklyn be postponed. This could hardly be arranged, but Zane's challenge was accepted for next Saturday. Here, however, another hitch occurred, for the Honoluluans will have been disbanded and scattered before that date. It appears feasible, however, for All-Shanghai to meet Honolulu on the 12th, which is a sort of holiday, in which case the Blues and Reds could play Monday.

Irrespective of the result of this afternoon's game, Brooklyn will again cross bats with the local nine one week from today. A large crowd will be on hand this afternoon and it is hoped that the Brooklyn contingent will be able to bring their hand with them.

Lawn Bowls

The Crewe-Read Cup

This cup will be competed for this afternoon, at the Lawn Bowls Club.

The following is the result of the draw for the order and approximate times of play:

	p.m.	p.m.	
C. M. Bain	2.30	E. Wheen	4.05
W. N. C. Allen	2.35	E. Hunter	4.10
H. B. Stewart	2.40	R. G. Cole	4.15
J. C. Mac-			
dougal	2.45	J. Frost	4.20
D. MacGregor	2.50	D. MacDonald	4.25
J. C. Thomson	2.55	J. J. Sheridan	4.30
G. R. Win-			
F. B. Walker	2.25	A. D. Bell	5.00
F. Large	3.05	R. A. Lawson	4.40
L. Evans	3.10	H. Browett	4.45
S. Hammond	3.15	F. L. Marshall	4.55
C. E. Pearson	3.20	J. Valentine	4.55
F. B. Walker	2.25	A. D. Bell	5.00
W. A. Ogden	3.30	C. J. Head	5.05
D. Mennie	3.35	W. Gater	5.10
A. Taylor	3.40	J. P. Lowe	5.15
D. M. Graham	3.45	W. J. Gande	5.20
F. C. Banham	3.50	W. Dutton	5.25
G. L. Campbell	3.55	G. Dunlop	5.30
J. T. Disselduff	4.00	A. Gray	5.35

Pairs Championship

The final of the Shanghai Pairs Championship between Messrs. J. Burns and A. A. Malcolm and Messrs. C. M. Bain and W. N. C. Allen will be played on the S.R.C. ground, at 3.30 p.m.

S.L.B.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played on the S.L.B.C. rinks at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow. The home team will be represented by:

O. Crewe-Read, H. B. Stewart, E. Hunter and R. Simmons.

J. C. Macdougall, H. H. Fowler, S. Hammond and A. Taylor.

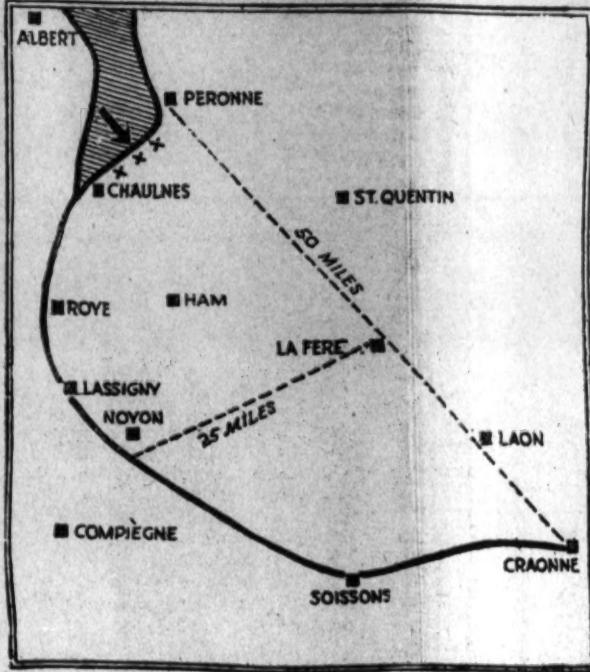
L. Evans, J. T. Disselduff, J. J. Sheridan, G. Dunlop.

C. M. Bain, D. MacDonald, F. L. Marshall and W. N. C. Allen.

S.R.C. Team—F. Jones, W. J. Ward, W. Milner and E. Thomas.

R. J. Bowerman, W. S. Feather-

What the French Are Doing



The sketch map shows roughly the extent of the Noyon salient, a nearly perfect semi-circle described about the town of La Fere. From Craonne, the eastern end of the salient, to Peronne, the northwestern, is fifty miles; from La Fere the axis of the circle to the front west of Noyon is about twenty-five miles.

The shaded portion of the map, in the upper left hand corner, shows the extent to which the French have so far been able to push in the salient and the arrows the direction of the main thrust. The marks X X X indicate the villages on the front which were attacked by the French with material success, the villages of Bar leux and Vermandovilliers.

stonaugh, T. W. Reeves and Capt. Spink.

G. Manwaring, E. White, S. Green and S. M. Wallace.

A. Eek, H. Veitch, H. S. Smyth and F. Milner.

Reserve—C. Komarov and R. Phillips.

Hankow Visitors

In connection with the visit to Shanghai of a Hankow Lawn Bowls team, the Central China Post has the following:

"Lawn bowlers will be pleased to learn that the Hankow team propose putting up a cup to be held by the winning team. We wish Messrs. Laiulau, Manwaring, Haynes and Godwin the best of luck in their initial attempt to wrest the honor from Shanghai."

"The Hankow four will play all the other lawn bowls clubs and the Big Four. Our best wishes go with them. Mr. Laiulau left on Sunday for Lueneburg and will arrange the fixtures and grounds."

Mr. Laiulau has already arrived in Shanghai and is arranging, if possible, to play an all-Shanghai team on Saturday, the 16th inst. Other matches will also be played with the various local clubs, in addition to the winners of the Shanghai Rink Championship.

During the gala Messrs. C. Luck and J. Welch gave some much appreciated exhibitions of diving.

Mr. W. C. G. Clifford endeared himself to all the competitors by providing free Horlick's Malted Milk all through the evening.

Won by Jiangdahs, 3 to 1.

Two Lengths Club Handicap (final)—1. E. A. Brodie; 2. T. W. R. Wilson; 3. F. S. Ward; 4. N. C. Brodie. Time: 39 1/4 min.

Naval Race—1. C. Luck; 2. C. W. Colby; 3. J. M. Reineke. Time: 47 1/2 sec.

Excellent time for youths of 14, as

Tippin.

Mixed Team Race—Won by D. Parkin.

Two Lengths Club Handicap (final)—1. E. A. Brodie; 2. T. W. R. Wilson; 3. F. S. Ward; 4. N. C. Brodie. Time: 39 1/4 min.

Naval Race—1. C. Luck; 2. C. W. Colby; 3. J. M. Reineke. Time: 47 1/2 sec.

Excellent time for youths of 14, as

Tippin.

Water Polo (Jiangdahs vs. Shanghai Rowing Club)

Jiangdahs—P. C. Mansfield; N. C. Brodie and W. J. Gande; W. J. Brown; T. W. R. Wilson; E. A. Brodie; H. N. Olsen.

Club—E. G. Barnes; J. S. Agassiz; D. H. Rodger, F. S. Ward, L. P. O'Driscoll.

Won by Jiangdahs, 3 to 1.

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Excellent time for youths of 14, as

Tippin.

Swimming Bath Club

This match will take place on the S.C.C. ground at 2.15 p.m. today. The following will be the teams:

S.C.C.—E. P. Graham-Brown, D. H. Cooke, E. O. Cumming, C. S. Cheetham, W. C. G. Clifford, J. Cockin, R. Grimshaw, P. T. Hollander, E. G. Tait, W. H. L. Warrener and G. M. Billings (Capt.).

Reserves—R. W. Johnston and G. C. Ross.

Bathers—Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, D. Campbell, S. J. Deeks, W. J. Hawking, H. D. Hilliard, V. H. Lansing, W. H. Moule, T. G. Smeaton, E. W. Stagg, I. R. Wheen and W. C. D. Turner (Capt.).

Reserve—E. Toeg.

St. Andrew's v. Hanbury School</p

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS
HOME OFFICE: Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS
Publication Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Office: Canton and Kiangsu Rd., Shanghai
New York Office:.....World Building
Washington Bureau: Metropolitan Bank Building
Peking Bureau:.....Nan-Ching-Astic Bank Building
Berlin Office:.....30 Friedrichstrasse
Tokio Bureau:.....Japan Advertising Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY AND SUNDAY per Year, \$22.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months \$3.50
SUNDAY Year 7.00
Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
Max. 25.00 per year extra
Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.
Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
50 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" "activities in China."
Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.
Published as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.
Telephone—1422 Business Office.
1422 Editorial Department.
Telegraph Address—NATURESS SHANGHAI.

THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WHETHER
The typhoon will cross Tongking.
Rough weather in the Gulf. Signs
of a new depression very far to the
south of the Loochoo. Monsoon
along our coasts. Local thunder-
storms.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 9, 1916

The Campaign Progresses

(New York Times)

M. R. Hughes' notification speech saddened the faithful. It contained an imposing number of words. It invited somnolency. Its gentle vagueness soothed. If its essential flaccidity surprised in view of the fact that the orator fled notice, so to speak, of his intention to copy right "firm" and "firmness," we were assured that when he began to ride the Western circuit the red pepper would be sprinkled with a firm and ruthless hand. The preliminary and pardonable vagueness would give place to concrete and burning detail. So the speeches at Detroit Monday were to be horrendous with "punch." Well, it is hard for the patient reader to detect any dynamic energy in these remarks to the Wolverines. They are mainly a continuation or repetition of the Carnegie Hall address. Apparently that is to be a serial. First, there is the katydidism, the undisputed thing said in such a solemn way:

"I want to see men in office who believe in success, who believe in prosperity."

Can Mr. Hughes give the address of the American who believes in failure and adversity? Isn't it a trifle inhumane in these August heats to bestow upon an audience such vacuous wisdom as that "the men through whose activity production is possible . . . are human beings"? The man who works is entitled to be in his work, to have every protection taken against every sort of accident that can be prevented." Mr. Hughes has no issue against Mr. Wilson or most of the rest of us here. Mr. Wilson happens to have urged constructive legislation in the matter. "We are not materialists in this country. We are all idealists," and so on. The commonplace, touched here and there with the easy American millennial optimism, is still commonplace:

"The one thing that appeals to the workingman is the idea that he is equal to some job in a first-class way. That is what makes him proud, that is what makes him satisfied—the spirit of human brotherhood, fellowship, and co-operation, so that managers and workingmen will feel that they are engaged in a common cause. And we will get through with this old rite between labor and capital."

Let us hope so. Mr. Hughes is generous and vague. Of the deep devotion of all candidates to workingmen there is never any doubt. And capital, not so accessible to campaign contributions as in less enlightened days, must be "reconciled" with "labor." But in these madnesses of the thermometer the pretty formulas of candidacy are not inspiring.

Of Mr. Wilson's civil service inquiries and diplomatic appointments etc. Mr. Hughes again unfolds a tale. If Mr. Wilson has yielded, and he has yielded, to the Democratic spoilsman, it has been to secure policies that he regarded as of more instant national moment. It is just to remember that neither Democratic nor Republican politicians are yet penetrated with the spirit of civil service reform. If Republicans enlarge the classes profited by the civil service rules, it is to the benefit of Republican office-holders. Each side regards the other as being and changing those rules for partisan purposes. Only time and growing enlightenment can remove

from the political, and even the general, mind the surviving traces of the old practice.

Mr. Wilson is a veteran civil service reformer. So far as in actual experience of administration he has fallen short of the lofty theory he is not to be defended; but he has committed and omitted no more than was to be expected of a statesman who has to deal with facts and men as he finds them. We are not aware that the public service has deteriorated; nor does Mr. Hughes furnish any proofs of such deterioration. "Ignoble party expediency" is always the expediency of the other party. There is always the suspicion of a lack of sincerity in these complaints; and public, as distinguished from partisan, interest in them is unfortunately meagre.

Again Mr. Hughes bombinates vainly about the appointment of "utterly inexperienced" men to the diplomatic service. Mr. Herrick, a martyr in the Carnegie Hall speech, was utterly inexperienced in diplomacy when he was made Ambassador to France. His distinguished ability and success in that post at a difficult time are a refutation, so far as they go, of Mr. Hughes' theory. Mr. Henry Morgenthau and Mr. Brand Whitlock are striking partial refutations of it in this Administration.

The elder Charles Francis Adams, whose wisdom and shrewdness as Minister at the Court of St. James are a golden page of American diplomacy, was utterly without diplomatic experience when appointed. We do not under-rate the importance of a trained diplomatic and consular service, or the labors of Mr. Hay and Mr. Root to that end, nor do we extenuate Mr. Bryan's premiums to "deserving Democrats," but at its best and at its worst the American diplomatic service under Mr. Wilson is what it was under his immediate predecessors. The mingling of the trained and the untrained, of the personal and political, elements in appointments is nothing new.

Why was Mr. Henry White, an experienced and accomplished diplomat, displaced as Ambassador to France? Was it not because he was in personal disfavor with Mr. Taft? Did Mr. Choate grow incompetent and inexperienced as Ambassador to Great Britain, or was his place wanted for Mr. Whitelaw Reid? Mr. Hughes admits the sins of "past Administrations." He could collect a considerable catalogue of sins from American diplomats in the days of his patron at Oyster Bay. But this is a mere ghost issue, such as Mr. Hughes is skilled to evoke.

Mr. Hughes is for "America first," and all that, but he is careful in his remarks about American unity and aliens not to say a word about the hyphen. "Firm" pussootness. And all his circumspection doesn't keep him from falling into this puddle:

"There is no-one who could successfully present to an American community the platform that an American's rights stopped with the coastline, and that the moment he left his shores he was prey to any person that saw fit to murder or destroy him."

That is exactly the platform presented and sustained by 102 Republicans in the House and 12 Republicans in the Senate.

As for the paramount and perennial Mexican issue, after the usual historical excusus, Mr. Hughes tells what the Republicans are going to do, but we can't make out what it is. The meaning and application of his Mexican program are respectfully referred to Board of Arbitration composed of the Sphinx, Nosradamus, Mother Shipton, Jack Bunsby, and Mme. Thebes. A ghost issue, and it gibbers.

One more chip from this entire and perfect chrysolite:

"It is the business of the Government to have policies, so that we shall have permanent prosperity."

Permanent prosperity! Mr. Hughes lost his golf cap the other day. Evidently he has replaced it with the cap of Fortunatus.

We are more than ever convinced that Mr. Hughes has a great deal in him. He has let none of it out so far.

Money No Object

The Judge was passing sentence on a very defiant looking culprit.

"This is a sad case," his Honor said. "You, who remained honest until you were 40, have tarnished your name and dishonored your family, all for the sake of three miserable dollars."

"Please be fair," said the prisoner. "Was it my fault there were so few?"

A Wounded Soldier Explains

(From London Punch)

Old Lady—And how did you get your medal?

Tommy—Won it.

Old Lady—Yes, yes. But how and where?

Tommy (in desperation)—At a bazaar, mum. In raffle!

Britain's Control of Trade In War

By Robert Donald
(Editor of The London Daily Chronicle)

A nation does not go to war only with armed men. It organizes armies, but back of the armies there are many things to be done, things essential for the support of the forces in the field and for the protection of the people at home. We read a great deal about the clash of arms, the marching of multitudes or armed men, of the production of munitions—millions of shells and thousands of guns—of war in the air and under the sea, of all the martial and picturesque elements of fighting; but we hear little or nothing of the great silent work which goes on behind the armies and without which belligerent nations could not endure.

His first master stroke was to seize all steamers with refrigerating space capable of carrying chilled meat. Chilled meat for England comes chiefly from the Argentine, Uruguay, and from Australia and New Zealand. In 1913 we imported 15,397,554 cwts. of chilled and frozen meat. The Government having got possession of the ships, the two parties were then on a level footing for bargaining. The meat corporations had the beef, but could not sell it without ships. The Government had the ships and wanted the meat, so that it did not take long to come to terms. The business was put in the hands of a committee of shipowners, and the whole transit problem was solved without delay. As a precaution against any shortage of chilled meat from the usual sources, the Government entered into contracts with a great American meat firm. As a further protection, freezing works were acquired in South America for the period of the war.

The enormous quantities of meat imported from the United States for the armies are mainly in the form of bully-beef and other canned meat. The British Government went into the beef business in order to supply the troops at home and overseas with chilled meat. It has done so at an average cost of twelve cents per pound. It also supplies all meat of this kind required by the French army, the Italian army, the Belgians and the Servians. The amount of meat required several months ago for the British and French armies was 50,000 tons per month; for the Italian army about 10,000 tons per month. These quantities have increased proportionately with the additions to the forces during the last six months.

Having created a State monopoly in the importation and control of chilled meat, the Government had to make provision for domestic supplies outside the army. The board of Trade arranged to sell to British firms the surplus meat at market prices. They obtained a small commission; lower than hitherto received from traders. Sales to speculators were prohibited. How Wheat is Purchased

Wheat was quite as important as sugar and beef, although there was less risk of a world corner. Wheat is purchased for Government account on somewhat similar lines as beef. A small committee, at the head of whom is a civil servant and a corn expert, manage the whole business. One of the largest importing houses was commissioned to do all the purchasing while the other houses held off, and it was four months before the corn trade, on the selling side, discovered that the purchases were made for the State. Naturally, the commission which the State pays on such transactions is nominal. The British Government organization buys and ships wheat, oats, fodder, &c., for Italy. The French Government buys its civil rations, government wheat through the Hudson's Bay Company. Large purchases have been made in Canada on behalf of the Italian Government.

There are other examples of Government purchase and control of food. Take fish, for instance. The fishing trade in the North Sea has been paralyzed to a very large extent by the war, especially by the danger from submarines and mines. The Government has maintained a service of fishing boats, and has just completed a big deal with Norway by acquiring the whole fish harvest of the year. Last year Germany bought the Norwegian fish supply. This year, before the German agents had time to turn round the British Government had bought the lot, and deprived Germany of the sole outside source of supply. This must have been bad news for Germany, as it means fishless days as well as meatless meals.

The system of Government control has been successful in other directions. There is the case of coal, an article of vital importance. Without coal the war could not go on. Coal is wanted for the allied fleets, for munition works, and for transportation by land and sea. Clearly the production and distribution of coal had to be made a public utility service. The Government passed a Price of Coal Limitation Act, which fixed a fair profit for the coal owners according to the prices in the year before the war. Having got the coal owners under control, the act then regulated the prices which the wholesale dealers could charge, and also the retailers, throughout the United Kingdom. The result has been no shortage of coal and no excessive prices.

Regulation a Stupendous Task

The regulation of coal has been a stupendous task, as more than half a million men engaged in coal-mining have enlisted, and the first duty of the Government was to see that not only the British navy, but the French and Italian navies, should have ample supplies. Next came the mercantile marine, transport, munition works, etc. The British Government supplies not only its own needs, but also those of France and Italy.

After much trouble the problem of freight has been regulated, as far as

England and her allies can control their own mercantile marine, but much of the trade is done by neutrals. The general export of coal was prohibited, except to the allied countries and British possessions. A network of coal and coke supply committees has been set up throughout the country, under the supervision of a central authority, working under the Board of Trade. Beyond supplying the war and Governmental needs, including the railroads of the French and Italian Governments, the British Board of Trade regulates the freights for the supply of coal for commercial and business purposes in France and Italy, so far as it has the tonnage available. Mr. Runciman declined to make this arrangement until France introduced the same system of regulating prices, otherwise the whole of the benefit would have gone into the pockets of the French coal merchants.

There is another great extension of State control. On the outbreak of war the British Government took possession of the railways. The plan had been worked out for mobilization purposes years ago. National control had been foreseen, but the conditions had not been arranged. Railroads in Great Britain, as regards organization, occupied a position midway between the State-owned railways on the Continent and the American railroad system. The State interfered to an extent that stopped all competition in many directions without giving the public the benefit of national uniformity. The unifying process had been at work for years, agreements lessening competition had been entered into among groups of lines, and a central committee of officials met to regulate business common to all and to protect railroad interests against legislative attacks.

The Railways Nationalized

On the outbreak of war railways were nationalized. The Government agreed to guarantee the dividends of the railroad corporations. The management of the roads was placed in the hands of a railway executive board composed of the chief officers of all the railway companies. These men hold daily meetings just like a great American railroad corporation, and control the whole railroad and transportation system of the country. The State not only took over the railways, but also the docks belonging to the railway companies and their harbors and their steamship engineering workshops, &c.

The first duties of the railways in wartime are to carry troops, next to carry supplies for the troops and the navy, and to distribute foodstuffs for the general community. All this has been a prodigious traffic in itself, but the railroads have been quite equal to it. There have been no complaints about the State management of the railroads. It has worked so well that every one hopes that the State control will remain after the war. There has been no waste from useless competition or overlapping; and in spite of the fact that over 150,000 railroad men have joined the forces, the service, while somewhat curtailed, has caused the general public no great inconvenience.

From an administrative and financial point of view the State control has been so successful that the Government is able to pay the railway companies their dividends as guaranteed, and at the same time has been able to carry all the troops free. Free travel has also been granted to relatives of wounded soldiers and for the conveyance of the wounded to convalescent homes all over the country. The traffic in connection with Red Cross work, hospitals, and convalescent homes has also been a big part of the free business.

These are only some of the great business undertakings which the war has forced upon the British Government. Except in the case of sugar, all have been carried out by the Board of Trade, whose President, Walter Runciman, is one of the ablest men in the Government, and a man of great business capacity. The subject which perhaps has given the Board of Trade more labor and anxiety than anything else is the problem of shipping and freights. There are several committees at work, handling various departments of the mercantile marine problem.

State Insurance for Ships

In one respect the Government was ready for the emergency which was brought about. A scheme of Government insurance for ships in war time was in existence and it was at once put in force. Under this scheme hulls were insured by the State undertaking to bear 80 per cent of the risk, a mutual insurance office bearing the remaining 20 per cent. In the case of cargoes the State undertook the whole of the insurance. It would take much longer to describe the mechanism of the various organizations set up to deal with shipping and freights than I have occupied in describing the Government action with regard to food coal, and the railways, as it is a vast and complicated problem.

There are many other directions in which the British Government has shown its capacity to face trade problems in war. When we come to deal with purely war production, instead of trade control in war, the new burdens undertaken are stupendous. The Ministry of Munitions manages the national arsenals, and it controls and regulates 3,500 industrial establishments engaged in munition work. It has erected twenty national workshops, some of them constituting new towns, one with over 50,000 inhabitants. The expansion of work for the Navy has also been on a huge scale.

Altogether the British public has every reason to be satisfied with the way the Government has managed the production of munitions and the control of trade during the war.

who even ignores Germany's prior passage through neutral Luxembourg or Russia's subsequent passage through neutral Persia, surely partakes more of Sancho Panza than of Don Quixote.

The Question Of Peace

By Israel Zangwill
(In the Daily Chronicle)

That a great imaginative artist, a glory of English letters, should be unable to read, is a curious and consoling fact. For it suggests that other critics who appear merely malicious may be similarly blinded by patriotic preconceptions. Mr. Phillipps, from many issues raised by my book, "The War for the World," selects two and in both he has misread my text. He is not even quite proof against that conventional misreading of a more important text than mine: "Cursed be the peacemakers, for they shall be called pro-Germans." It all comes possibly from his imagining England to be my "land of adoption" and misreading into my "detachment"—that necessary factor of honest judgment—a non-English flavor. The fact is, I was born in London, swathed in the spirit of British freedom while he—like Mr. Kipling—was born in autocratic India.

The imaginary heresies against which my kindly critic misdirects his indignation are (1) that I hold we ought to let Germany run amuck at her pleasure; (2) that the immediate peace I propose would be an "inconclusive peace," nay, tantamount to a German victory. But, surely, when I say that Germany's militarism is her own affair, it is obvious I mean only the internal organisation, which is her misfortune and not that the external effects of this military mechanism can never become England's business. Would, indeed, that England had been "the England of our dreams," and had ridden about as a paladin, redressing human wrong. But a knight who stands idly while Prussia robs Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, while she tears Alsace-Lorraine from the bleeding flank of France, while she expropriates the Poles of her Polish province, and who only couches his lance when Belgium—his own buffer-State—is invaded.

TRY GETZBEST**SOCKEYE SALMON**

With Mayonnaise

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.

Shanghai

Take no risks!11,000 Bacteria per Cubic Centimetre
Found in Native Ice.**Just Think of That!!!**

We use only

MACHINE MADE ICEas without it we could not guarantee the
PURITY of our MEALS and DRINKSAnd that is not all. Our Staff of Servants come under
the observation of a **Medical Examiner Every Month**, to ensure cleanliness to the very highest
degree

By Dining in comfort and ease at the

CARLTON CAFEyou are preserving your health. And don't forget
there is no**BETTER ASSET**

GAS COOKING IS SO SIMPLE
That a child can perform the work as easily as
a grown-up person.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

All Over The World

Women are still steadily sweeping away one reservation after another as to what they are capable of doing. This is especially noticeable in the case of employments involving manual labor. Those, for instance, who at first threw vigorous doubts on the possibility of women engaging in agricultural work, after a time were obliged to change their views, and admit that women could do most things on a farm. They, however, made one reservation: women, they said, could not plow. Many women straightway plowed, and plowed successfully. Then again, when women were first employed on trams, it was confidently asserted that whilst they might manage the work of the conductor, they would never make satisfactory drivers. The latest word on the matter comes from Rome. There the Italian minister of public works has just authorized the employment of women drivers on electric tramways. So it goes on.

It is not only, of course, in the matter of employment that progress is being made. Women are being accorded rights which were denied them before the war, and such developments are coming to be taken so much as a matter of course as to evoke hardly more than a passing notice. The French courts, for instance, have just decided that a woman may sign a contract, an act hitherto held outside her competence. It is true that the court held such contracts were signed on behalf of the absent husband, and there was a general impression conveyed that the sanction was a war measure. History, however, has few records of liberties thus granted being subsequently withdrawn.

The mixed metaphor has ever been a pitfall to the enthusiastic orator, and much allowance may be made in such cases for the warmth of the moment. A recent writer in a well-known financial journal has, however, no such excuse. "Of two evils," he writes, "choose the lesser." So far, all is well enough. It is afterwards that he goes to pieces, thus: "And on the whole we think we might fall from the frying pan into the fire if we swapped horses whilst crossing the stream."

The National Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association of America, through its publicity department, has addressed a circular letter in which it is seriously asserted that "Prohibition, by throwing out of work more than 1,000,000 people employed by the liquor trade, will bring about widespread disaster." Even this, if true, could be faced bravely by the nation, in view of the many millions prohibition would make fit, and keep fit, for employment.

They are telling, in Kansas, of a man who had the editor of the local paper write a description of his farm to be used in the form of a "For Sale" advertisement, who, after reading it, was so struck by the merit of his property that he decided not to sell it at any price. If this is so, it seems clear that editor lost an advertisement through mere efficiency.

It would seem to be more than likely that, in the course of the great agricultural reorganization after the war, the question of afforestation will find a very prominent place. The importance of tree planting and tree tending is steadily gaining in recognition, and, already, throughout the United Kingdom, many waste places have been converted into potential forests. One interesting aspect of the

matter is the question of planting fruit trees by the wayside. This, of course, might be done to an almost unlimited extent. The question of ownership might present difficulties, but ways could no doubt be found for meeting them, and the gain to the community would be considerable. At present the walnut and the pear pear are the only trees of the sort to be found by the wayside.

A German contemporary has been indulging in some novel astronomical calculations. An airman, it reckons, traveling at the rate of about twenty-eight meters a second would reach the moon after a continuous flight of five months, but would have to be on the wing 5,000 years in order to get to the evening star, and would need no less than 17,000 years for the journey if he set out to pay a visit to the sun. A ray of light, on the other hand, with a speed of 300,000 kilometers per second, would reach the sun in about eight and one third minutes, and the moon in one and a quarter seconds. It would take 10,000 years, while a shell fired from the earth would require more than three milliards of years to accomplish the distance.

Amidst the demand put forward on all sides in the United Kingdom, today, for radical changes in the existing system of education, it is well to note that there are those who recognize that the present system has at least something to be said for it. The tendency to place technology first in education, and everything else a very long way second, calls for serious consideration. No one will doubt the value of technology; but that system of education which has helped to produce the astonishing adaptability everywhere observable in the United Kingdom today, is clearly not one that can be lightly thrown aside for any other.

Farmers of Wasco county, Oregon, who have ceased, on grounds of cost, to use bags for their grain, and have begun to build private elevators in which to store their crop in bulk, are giving up one of the most ancient of hand occupations. For the filling and tying of sacks goes back in the history of civilization only a little less recently than the turning of the potter's wheel. But what the farmers will lose in this traditional discipline, they may make up for in a more modern one. For instance, they might employ the time they save in doing more reading. And a document into which they could perhaps, profitably put some of the

Europe we hold her Colonies, territories far vaster and infinitely easier to hold.

It is the custom in chess when games have lasted overlong to adjudicate on the position and to declare a victory for black or for white. Why play out the great war-game to the ghastly end, when the pawns are flesh and blood? Can even a German beholding the vast forces now concentrated against Germany imagine that playing it out can give her a victory? The formation of Prince Wedel's "League for an Honorable Peace" is sufficient answer—imagine Prussia sanctioning such a League in 1870! Why, the Germans had given up the hope of victory even by Christmas, 1914. Writing in those days from America to The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Jerome reported the conversation of a prominent financier in touch with German feeling: "The Allies could get all they wanted in reason now." (He was very insistent on the words "in reason.") "Why go on piling up ruin and misery for no object? You will not annihilate Germany. At the end of three years you will only obtain from her what she is willing to grant now. Why not take it now?"

•

That Germany will now accept any terms "in reason" is certain. Those who protest to doubt this must explain why they refuse to put it to the test. It would be so simple to go on fighting, if she asks too much. Is it that they fear we should then be provided with a standard by which to measure the ratio of our further

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.
Money and Bullion
Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 71.975
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
Bar Silver 1922
Copper Cash 1922
Sovereigns:
Buying rate, @ 3%—Tls. 6.59
Exch. @ 722—Mex. \$ 9.14
Peking Bar Tls. 344
Native Interest08

Last London Quotations

Bar Silver 32½d.
Bank rate of discount 6%
Market rate of discount:
3 m-s. %
4 m-s. %
5 m-s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex., Paris on London ... Fr. 28.04
Ex., N. Y. on London ... T.T. \$476.5
Console i —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T. 3%
London Demand 2½%
India T.T. 225
Paris T.T. 423
Paris Demand 423%
New York T.T. 72%
New York Demand 72%
Hongkong T.T. 72
Japan T.T. 70%
Batavia T.T. 175
Bank's Buying Rate
London 4 m-s. Cds. 3-1½
London 4 m-s. Dcys. 3-1½
London 6 m-s. Cds. 3-1½
London 6 m-s. Dcys. 3-2½
Paris 4 m-s. 438
New York 4 m-s. 75%

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER
61-Hk. Tls. 5.98
Hk. Tls. 1-France 4.72
1-Marks 3.86
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.25
1-Yen 1.57
" " Rupes 1.45
" " Roubles 1.40
" " Mex. \$ 1.50
† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
S. M. C. 6% deb 1907 Tls. 99.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00
Almas Tls. 14.25
Anglo-Dutch Tls. 6.85
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50
Consolidated Tls. 4.05
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Javas Consolidated Tls. 21.25
Kamuntungs Tls. 9.25
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50
Pengkalans Tls. 12.00
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25
Tebong Tls. 27.75

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% deb 1916 Tls. 100.00

Sumatras Tls. 162.50

Yangtse Ina. \$262.50

Java Consolidated Tls. 31.25

Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50

Pengkalans Tls. 12.00

Tanah Merah Tls. 1.25

Tebong Tls. 27.75

Permatas Tls. 5.75

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, September 8, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kots Tls. 12.55 cash

Permatas Tls. 5.75 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.50 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.65 cash

Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.75 September

Yangtsepoos Tls. 5.30 cash

Zhangbes Tls. 7.80

Permatas Tls. 5.75

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from Singapore, regarding the rubber auction held on September 6:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet \$119 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3½d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe \$119 per picul equivalent to 2s. 3½d. in London. Demand is good, market closed very strong.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Singapore, August 24.—Following were the prices realized at the rubber auction this week:

Singapore per picul.

Sheet: \$

Smoked Fine Ribbed ... 117/115

Smoked Good Ribbed ... 114/110

Smoked Fine Plain ... 113/108

Smoked Good Plain ...

Unsmoked Fine Ribbed ... 110/105

Unsmoked Good Ribbed ...

Unsmoked Fine Plain ... 108/104

Unsmoked Good Plain ... 108/100

Crepe:

Fine Pale Thin ... 118/115

Good Pale Thin ... 114/109

Good Pale Blanket ... 110

Good Brown Blanket ... 106

Fine Brown ... 110/105

Good Brown ... 106/ 96

Good Dark ... 95/ 82

Barky ... 86/ 50

Scrap:

Virgin and Pressed ... 97/ 70

Loose ... 80/ 48

Sheet: Cupwashing ... 101/ 85

London quotations: s. d.

Fine Pale Crepe ... 2 4½

Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet ... 2 3½

Settlement for sale Pcls. 11,294 (about 572 tons).

Sold Pcls. 7,181 (about 427 tons).

Nearly 700 tons were offered for sale at our auction this week. At the outset bidding was slow, but after a while the interest grew. Fine pale Crepe and fine ribbed smoked Sheet sold at \$117 to \$115. A single lot of fine pale Crepe fetched \$118.

The demand was good for nearly all grades and prices show an advance of a few points all round. Only a few lots of native Sheet were sold. A number of lots of all qualities were withdrawn on account of high limits. In the afternoon when reports about a firmer market in London came in conditions improved slightly. This morning a few lots—left over from yesterday—were disposed of. Prices were unchanged from yesterday afternoon.

Banks' buying rate on London, 3 m-s. 2s. 42/32d.

Banks' buying rate on London, demand ... 2s. 4¾d.

Banks' buying rate on New York, demand ... 56% (Meyer and Meador.)

ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LTD.

We are informed by Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd., that at a meeting of the board of directors of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. held on the 6th inst., it was decided to pay a second interim dividend of Tls. 0.25 per share on the 10th prox. to Shareholders on record on October 2, 1916.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & CO., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers, 10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital ... Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital ... Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund (31-3'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI Agencies throughout Asia.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire or Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

FORMOSAN TRADE GAINS 50 PER CENT

Island Exports in First Half Of Year Amounted To 75,490,000 Yen

The following speech was made by President Mr. Sakurai concerning business during the first half of this year at the meeting of the Bank of Taiwan on August 1.

The monetary condition in Formosa, and the financial condition in Japan proper was active due to favorable foreign trade, and there were many new establishments and extensions of enterprises. The stock market was also firm, many loans such as Russian exchequer bills, Chinese railway bonds, Imperial Japanese railway loans being successfully floated.

Interest Rates Lowered

"The lowering of interest by the Central Bank was not sufficient to make good the enormous amount of specie imported by the export excess and the money continued slackened.

In Formosa, the increase of sugar crop and export increase of camphor,

gave a favorable effect upon a part of the financial circles, but the monetary condition continued in a state of inactivity affected by the home market. By the opportune lowering of interest, the Bank tried to supply as much funds to the industrial circles as possible, but, at the end of the term, there was much demand for taxes and funds for sugar and tea, which necessitated the issue of bank notes beyond the limit."

"Formosan trade during the first half of this year was 107,650,000 yen in value, an increase of 35,120,000 yen compared with the same period of last year. Exports amounted to 75,490,000 yen, of which 56,300,000 yen worth is for Japan and Japanese territories, showing the increase of 27,490,000 yen over the previous term, while imports were 32,180,000 yen, of which 24,900,000 was for Japan and Japanese territories, an increase of 4,020,000."

Sugar Exports Increase

In exports mostly consisted of sugar, rice, spirit, camphor, timber, marine products, animal skins, oil and coal, while those in imports were mostly made by matched cotton textiles, marine products, fertilizer and iron articles.

Principal increases in exports were 5,250,000 yen for Australia and 2,170,000 yen for China, while exports to Hongkong, North America and India showed some expansions. Exports of articles produced in Japan proper were 2,780,000 yen, out of the above amount, which was mostly composed by matched dried fish, salt fish, oil and iron articles.

Trade with China

"Turning to China, the financial condition there was much disturbed not only by the European war, but by the political upheavals, which happen day after day, with the result of the national purse being impoverished. Two banks were forced to suspend the convertibility of their notes, where there were runs on Chinese and foreign banks."

"Despite the above fact, the banks' business were able to carry on the business smoothly and the Shanghai office issued promissory notes of 5 dollars each on June 20, which was in good circulation.

Formosan trade with China "notwithstanding frequent disturbances there, prospered with the appreciation of silver and the decrease of European goods, on account of which the bank's business with China increased considerably."

South Sea Trade Shows Gain

"As regards the South Sea countries, the bank's business made the similar expansions affected by the favorable trade as consequences of the war."

"To cope with the development of Japanese trade with India, Australia and South Africa countries, the bank made efforts to promote trade interest by making exchange contracts with these places."

"The bank's business results—Home and Formosan bankers experienced great difficulty of business by the fall of interest caused by slack money market, and the consequent decrease in profit."

"In spite of the fact that the abnormal rise of silver and Chinese frequent disturbances made the banking business uneasy, the bank was able to obtain successful business results, by the opportune use of capital and the regulation of exchanges."

THE RAW SILK SUMMARY

Higher Prices in Primary Markets Are Checking Local Sales

New York, August 6.—The Yokohama raw silk market has been rather active during the last week, with buying mostly for European use. Prices have gone up almost daily, and reellers are willing to sell only at a further advance. The visible stock is estimated at 9,500 bales.

The Shanghai market is in the same "nervous" state as Yokohama, and prices have increased during the last few days. The tendency is still toward higher levels, and dealers will not contract for forward deliveries except at advances.

The Italian market is also rising rapidly, according to A. P. Villa, and Bros., prices having gone up from 4 to 5 lire during the last few days.

Most of the crop is sold to the beginning of October. In New York, the high prices demanded from all producing centers are checking business.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:

"Our last report was dated 1st inst.

White Silk—Practically nothing doing.

Tsatales—Blue Elephant Tls. 670.

Tsatae Filatures—Pegasus 1, Tls. 730.

Report from Shanghai Season 1916-1917 Export Figures

White Yellow Total All bales are picul bales.

*Season 1914-1915 White Silk, to Europe, etc., in 80 piculs

To America in picul bales 1916-1917 bales bales

From 1st June to date, 4,985 3,692 8,

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.B.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
W. H. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.L.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
Amritsar Iloilo Puket
Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon
Batavia Karachi Saigon
Bombay Klang Seremban
Calcutta Kobe Singapore
Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai
Colombo Madras Sourabaya
Delhi Manilla Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Burma)
Haiphong New York Yenkee
Hankow Peking Tientsin
Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de l'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales d'Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Battambang Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mongtsze Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Dondichery Peking Toulane
Haiphong Papeete Hankow
Hankou Phnom-Penh

Bonkers:
FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

ENGLAND: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, manager.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Souverain Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bonkers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisenne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Echange de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling \$1,500,000 @ Rs. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., Deputy [Chairman]

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amyo Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur S. Francisco
Calcutta Lyons Singapore
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Malacca Sourabaya
Foochow Manila Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki Tsin-tau
Harbin New York Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 32,000,000

Kgs. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,723,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 84, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay Hailan Peking
Calcutta Hankow Shanghai
Chancun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-chende) Newchow Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o.A.
85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAR'DIVRE BOXES:

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund 18,000,000

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund 18,000,000

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

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Reserve Fund 18,000,000

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund 18,000,000

Authorised Capital \$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

Reserve Fund 18,000,000

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Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9	12.30	San Francisco	China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.	
12.50	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.	
10 D.L.	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br. B. & S.		
10 P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manitou maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
20 ..	S. Fr. Seattle via Kobe, Yama	Chile	Dan. E. T. Co.		
20 ..	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br. C. P. O. S.		
21 ..	Seattle, Wash	Standard	Jap. J. M. C. Co.		
21 ..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Robert Co.		
Oct 5 ..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br. Forbes & Co.		
6 5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br. C. P. O. S.		
7 ..	New York via Panama	Tokuyama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
7 8.30	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
8 noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
11 P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Nov 1 P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
4 5.00	San Francisco	Shinjo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9 8.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
10 A.M.	Kobe	Namur	Br. P. & O.		
10 8.30*	Yokohama	Fushimi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
12 11.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Odeko maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
12 11.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Monteagle	Br. C. P. O. S.		
14 D.L.	Kobe, Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
15 D.L.	Kobe, Kobe	Namur	Br. J. M. & Co.		
16 ..	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr. Cle M. M.		
Oct 7 3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9 7.30*	London	Toyohashi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
12 ..	London	Powbrookshire	Br. J. M. & Co.		
12 D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.		
15 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenorgan	Br. Glenline		
17 1.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
18 9.30*	Marseille, London via Suez	Namer	Br. P. & O.		
22 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Portos	Fr. Sie M. M.		
22 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br. B. & S.		
22 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr. Cle M. M.		
23 P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Rex maru	Br. C. M. S. S. Co.		
24 2.00	A.M. Messelies, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br. P. & O.		
4 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alaisnos	Br. B. & S.		
5 D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br. B. & S.		
5 P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenarney	Br. Glenline		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9 11.30*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
9 P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Penstien	Br. C. M. S. S. Co.		
10 A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtung	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.		
10 D.L.	Swato v, Hongkong	Kwangtung	Br. B. & S.		
11 ..	Ningpo	Shantou	Br. B. & S.		
12 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtung	Br. B. & S.		
14 D.L.	Asso, Hongkong	Kwangtung	Br. B. & S.		
14 D.L.	Swato, Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtung	Br. B. & S.		
21 P.M.	Hongkong	Kenador	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Oct 5 5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap. A. T. Co.		
Nov 1 8.00	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
		China	Am. C. M. S. S. Co.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9 3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tengtien	Br. B. & S.		
10 D.L.	Hedchow, Eching	Tengtien	Br. B. & S.		
10 D.L.	Swato, Wangwang	Kanari	Br. B. & S.		
11 noon	Dalwhwang	Satsuki maru	Jap. C. M. S. S. Co.		
14 3.30	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.		
12 11.30*	Daloy direct	Sakaki maru	Jap. M. R.		
12 D.L.	Newchwang	Tsunsei	Br. B. & S.		
12 D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br. B. & S.		
14 3.30*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantien	Br. B. & S.		
15 A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Daloy	Keeling maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 9 M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.		
10 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.		
11 M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
11 M.N.	do	Kiutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.		
12 M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.		
12 M.N.	do	Taikoo	Br. B. & S.		
13 M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.		
14 M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
15 M.N.	do	Poyang	Br. B. & S.		
15 M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.		
16 M.N.	do	Taikoo	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.		
16 M.N.	do	Tengyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
16 M.N.	do	Tungting	Br. B. & S.		
16 M.N.	do	Shansi	Br. B. & S.		
16 M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 8	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br. B. & S.	CNEW	
Sept 8	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsao	2861	Chi. N. S. N. Co.	NCSW	
Sept 8	Hongkong	Namur	4188	Br. P. & O.		
Sept 8	Hankow	Pochi	65	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	KLYW	
Sept 8	Hankow	Yenchi	1221	Chi. C. M. S. S. Co.	WTW	
Sept 8	Osako	Fengtien	1073	Br. B. & S.		
Sept 8	Chianwangtuo	Akutsu maru	1947	Jap. K. M. A.		
Sept 8	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap. M. B. K.		
Sept 8	Japan	Sado maru	3626	Jap. N. Y. K.	WSW	
Sept 8	Hongkong	Fushimi maru	1451	Chi. O. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
Sept 8	Hankow	Kiangyung	1882	Br. B. & S.	CNW	
Sept 8	Hankow	Tatung	2220	Jap. N. Y. K.	NKWB	
Sept 8	Hankow	Siangyang maru	8780	Br. C. P. O. S.	GWSE	
		Empress of Russia				

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 8	Hankow etc.	Yohanya maru	1917	J	

**NEW JERSEY CHAIRMAN
OF PROGRESSIVE PARTY
NOW OUT FOR WILSON**

J. A. H. Hopkins, Head of State Committee, Issues Formal Statement

New York, Aug. 8.—J. A. H. Hopkins, Chairman of the Progressive State Committee in New Jersey, issued a statement yesterday in which he gave his reasons for supporting President Wilson in this campaign.

"It is the patriotic duty of every Progressive," Chairman Hopkins said, "in these States wherein the betrayal of our party has prevented us from having a national ticket of our own, personally to support and work for Mr. Wilson's election."

In the view of the New Jersey Chairman, it would be a national calamity for the Republican Party, as at present constituted, to be returned to power. He said, however, that he is opposed to an official endorsement of Wilson by the Progressive organization, as reconstruction of the Progressive Party in New Jersey would be his aim. The State campaign of the Progressives, he explained, would be conducted in accord with the decision already reached by the State Committee to nominate candidates where possible, otherwise to support those who more nearly represent Progressive principles.

"If, under these circumstances," Mr. Hopkins continued, "I can be of any assistance in connection with Mr. Wilson's candidacy, my services will be placed at his disposal."

I might add that in reaching this decision I have been influenced by the fact that Mr. Wilson had the courage to declare himself in favor of Woman Suffrage long before the Republican Party was forced reluctantly to follow suit, and because I confidently believe he will endorse the Susan B. Anthony amendment before Congress adjourns.

I have also been influenced by the fact that he has advocated a tariff commission, whereas the Republicans have frankly declared their intention of once more upsetting our commercial situation by a return to the unscientific Payne-Aldrich methods; that he has taken the first step to check the scandalous misuse of our preparedness appropriations by advocating a Government armor plate; that he has helped our farmers and small investors to protect themselves in some measure against the iron rule of our money barons by the passage of the Federal Reserve Banking Bill; that he has established the Federal Employment Bureau, a distinctly Progressive measure, which was a prominent issue in our New Jersey campaign; that he is now earnestly urging the passage of the Child Labor Bill, and that during his Administration may other Progressive measures have been passed, some of which, at least, I have good reason to believe, will fare badly and may even be repealed if the Republicans again control.

And, finally, I am considerably influenced by the fact that Mr. Wilson successfully opposed boss rule and machine politics during the time he was Governor of New Jersey, and has given us every reason to believe during his Administration as President that the Progressives, with this as a basic principle, may look for far more radical legislation under his continued leadership than could possibly be expected if the Republican candidate is elected."

REPULSE ITALIANS

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official Austrian report—Headquarters, Sept. 4.—East of Valona, an Italian advance was completely repulsed and the enemy were forced to retreat to the left bank of the Vouysa. All our positions are again in our hands.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Express	Local	Slew	Coolie Goods	Past	R	Loco	Night Express	R.S.															
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.55																							
Nanshang..																								
Kimshan..																								
SOOCHOW	9.34																							
WUSIH	arr. 10.24																							
CHANGCHOW	arr. 11.18																							
TANYANG	arr. 12.07																							
CHINKIANG	arr. 12.09																							
Nanking Ferry	arr. 14.10																							
NANKING	14.16																							

R. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up

(Branch Line)

Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS	dep.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.80	17.25	19.00	20.20
KIANGWAN		7.97	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.87								KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.85	8.55	11.20	13.45	16.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05								WOOSUNG FORTS	arr.	6.65	8.15	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

*Due date is approximate.

*Transhipment from Colombo.

Sailed from Shanghai

Shipping Items

Passengers Arrived

The C.N. ss. Luchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. ss. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.C. ss. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. ss. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. ss. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. ss. Shunten left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. ss. Luenyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. ss. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. ss. Klangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Shansi left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. ss. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. ss. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.C. ss. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. ss. Tales Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. ss. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. ss. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel ss. Machaon will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. ss. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. ss. Kingding left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

The I.C. ss. Kwongsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The N.Y.K. ss. Yomokawa will leave Japan for Hongkong on Saturday.

The C.M. ss. Hsinming left Chefoo and Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. ss. Toonan left Newchwang for Chefoo and Shanghai.

The I.C. ss. Kingding left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Thursday.

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